Derivation of an RfC for Libby Amphibole

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Epidemiological Studies in Scott's Marysville Facility

- Libby Amphibole was used in the facility from 1957 until 1980
- Original study published in 1984 (Lockey et al., Pulmonary changes after exposure to vermiculite contaminated with fibrous tremolite, Am Rev Respir Dis 129:952-958)
- University of Cincinnati Research Time conducted a follow-up study of those workers still living in 2004
- UC Team made the unpublished data available to Region 8 in 2006

Exposure Reconstruction

- Industrial hygiene data from 11 areas in the Marysville facility
- Fibers analyzed by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining
- Fibers also analyzed by scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive x-ray analysis and transmission electron microscopy with selected area electron diffraction
- Particles with a length greater than 5 microns, a diameter less than 3 microns, and an aspect ratio of 3:1 or greater were counted as fibers
- Obtained exposure history for each worker from an interview to determine time spend in each work area

Exposure Reconstruction

- Fiber concentration in work areas ranged from 0.049 to 1.511 fibers/cc
- Duration of exposure ranged from 9 weeks to more than 23 years
- The study was conducted in 2004, more than 20 years after the facility stopped using Libby Amphibole
- The calculated exposure ranged from 0.00778 to 28.1 fibers-year/cc

Health Outcome

- Interview to determine health history
- Spirometry
- Pulmonary examination
- Chest x-ray analyzed using ILO (2000) criteria for discrete pleural thickening, diffuse pleural thickening, and parenchymal changes

UC Data by Quartile

All Workers

Fiber-year/cc	N	Discrete Pleural Thickening only	Diffuse Pleural Thickening	Parenchymal Change
0.00778 - 0.28	70	5	0	0
0.29 - 0.95	70	14	0	0
0.96 - 2.42	70	22	1	1
2.42 - 28.10	70	23	11	7
	280	64	12	8
	0.00778 - 0.28 0.29 - 0.95 0.96 - 2.42	0.00778 - 0.28 70 0.29 - 0.95 70 0.96 - 2.42 70 2.42 - 28.10 70	Pleural Thickening only 0.00778 - 0.28	Pleural Thickening only Pleural Thickening only Pleural Thickening only Pleural Thickening

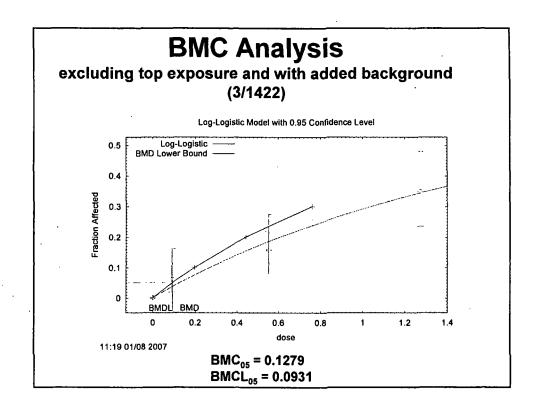
UC Data by Quartile Workers with No Previous Exposure to Asbestos

Quartile	Fiber-year/cc	N	Discrete Pleural Thickening only	Diffuse Pleural Thickening	Parenchyma Change
1#1	0.00778 - 0.28	63	4	0	0
2 nd	0.29 - 0.95	63	10	0	0
3rd	0.96 - 2.42	63	22	1	1
4 th	2.42 - 28.10	63	20	9	6
Total		252	56	10	7

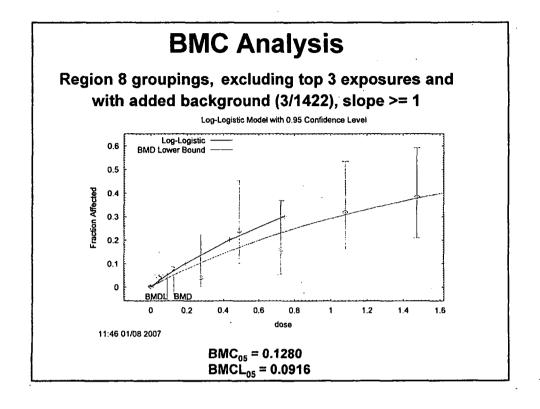
UC Data by Quartile

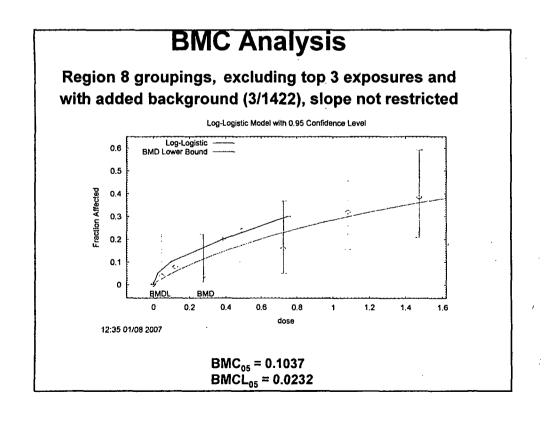
Workers with No Previous Exposure to Asbestos Statistical Analysis

Quartile	Fiber-year/cc	N	Discrete Pleural Thickening only	Crude Odds Ratio	95% CI
1*t	0.00778 - 0.28	63	4	Reference	_
2 nd	0.29 - 0.95	63	10	2.78	0.82, 9.40
3rd	0.96 - 2.42	63	22	7.92	2.54, 24.68
4 th	2.42 - 28.10	63	20	6.86	2.19, 21.52
Total		252	56	 	



Median Fibers-year/cc	Discrete Pleural Thickening	Diffuse Pleural Thickening	Parenchymai Change	Any Radiographic Change
0.0452	1/25	0/25	0/25	1/25
0.1210	2/25	0/25	0/25	2/25
0.2762	1/25	0/25	0/25	1/25
0.4894	6/25	0/25	0/25	6/25
0.7246	4/25	0/25	0/25	4/25
1.0807	8/25	0/25	0/25	8/25
1.4749	10/26	0/26	0/26	10/26
2.4137	9/25	1/25	2/25	9/25
4.3012	11/25	4/25	0/25	11/25
16.5226	17/26	5/26	5/26	18/26





Calculation of the Human Equivalent Concentration

The UC exposure reconstruction is for an 8 hour TWA exposure and needs to be adjusted to continuous exposure (24 hours/day, 365 days/year)

EPA's usual practice is to adjust an occupational study using a correction factor of

10 m³/20m³ x 5 days/7 days or 0.357

Calculation of the Human Equivalent Concentration

- UC Research Group assumed each individual worked each calendar day in the year.
- The workers did not work a normal 40 hour work week.
- Detailed work records are not available.

Calculation of the Human Equivalent Concentration

Region 8 assumed a reasonable range of work shifts to be:

- 1) 6 months at 10 hrs/day, 6 days/wk, and 6 months at 8 hrs/day, 5 days wk
- 2) 4 months at 12 hrs/day, 6 days/wk, and 8 months at 8 hrs/day, 5 days/wk
- 3) 12 months at 8 hrs/day, 7 days/wk
- 4) 12 months at 8 hrs/day, 6 days/wk
- 5) 12 months at 8 hrs/day, 5 days/wk

Calculation of the Human Equivalent Concentration

- Region 8 made the judgment that scenarios 1, 2, and 4 were the most probable and scenarios 3 and 5 were the least probable.
- Region 8 used the geometric mean adjustment factor from these three scenarios to derive the correction factor of 0.442344.

Uncertainty Factors

- Interspecies: Not used, based on human study
- Intraspecies: 10, no data available to depart from the default value
- LOAEL/NOAEL: Not used, based on BMD analysis
- Data base: 1, but no studies for other potential critical effects

Calculation of the RfC for Cumulative Exposure

RfC = $0.0915651 \times 0.442344 \times 1/10$

RfC = 0.004 fibers-year/cc

Where 0.0915651 = POD

0.442344 = adjustment to continuous exposure

10 = Uncertainty factor for human variability

The RfC for cumulative exposure of 0.004 fibers-year/cc can be used for any scenario (acute to chronic) that includes duration and concentration dependent exposure to Libby Amphibole.

It should not be used for acute and short term exposure if additional future exposure is anticipated.

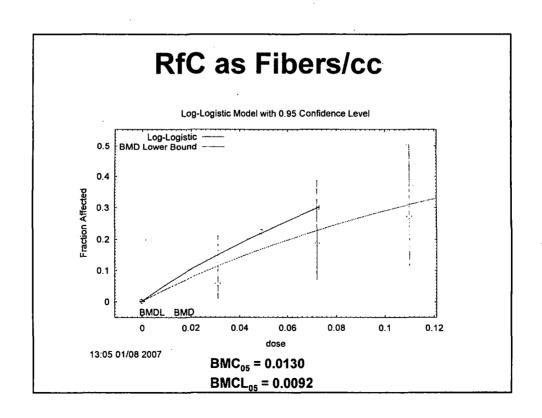
For some assessments it is useful to have an RfC expressed in concentration units only.

As the UC Group provided the duration of exposure for each worker, this calculation is possible.

RfC as Fibers/cc

Data Used

2/34
2/54
15/67
5/27
6/22
-



Calculation of the RfC as Fibers/cc

RfC = $0.00924967 \times 0.442344 \times 1/10$

RfC = 0.0004 fibers/cc

Where 0.0924967 = POD

0.442344 = adjustment to continuous exposure

10 = Uncertainty factor for human variability

The RfC of 0.0004 fibers/cc applies to subchronic and chronic exposure

Next Steps

- Revise document in response to internal reviewer comments
- External Peer Review Workshop
- Incorporate into IRIS Assessment